FINANCIAL.

FINANCIAL.

PUBLIC CONFIDENCE.

L. E. Pike & Co.

New York, June 6,-1901

Gentlemen:-
After careful perusal of your prospectus, I have decided to take dated 0il Stock, for which I enclose check for \$12,500.00?

Philadelphia, Way 27, 1901.

I have invested in three of your Oil Co.'s. One has paid 18%, the

After althorough examination

other two at the same rate. Please enter my order for 60,000 shares E. you \$15,000.

of your properties with my expert, I

am satisfied that you have a mag-

of Eastern Consolidated Oil Stock.

big demand. Coal is held at exorbitant figures.

nificent proposition. Enclosed find check for \$25,000 for 100.000 shares

Its Acceptance a Triumph for Conservative Cubans.

MEANING TO COME LATER

People Want Their Flag to Fly Over Moro.

RECIPROCITY MOVEMENT

HAVANA, June 12, 1901. four months from now the full meaning of the unconditional acceptance of the Platt amendment by the Cuban condicutional convention will be better under-It is a real triumph for the conservative element among the Cubans. At the same time it is a defeat for the group of irreconcilable radicals who were bound the relations with the United States unsettled, and it is also a temporary for the annexationists, who were hoping that the outcome of the convention be failure, and that the United would be driven into a position would force the annexation issue prematurely. That danger, for it was a inger, is now past, and the movement which looks to making Cuba a state emerican Union can await its nat-

inevitable development. Cuban politicians like the Platt amendment, but there always have been seventeen vetes in the convention which were privately oledged not to let the formation of a Cuban government be postponed indefinitely by the rejection of the conditions laid down by Congress. Then there were the radicals who were not irreconcilable, and who wanted the amendment accepted without them-selves taking responsibility. While the convention did not succeed in getting its inter-pretation accepted by the national adminis-tration as a part of the appendix to the constitution, its members think that they save been making history, and that they have spread on record that which will be justified in the future. For the rest it should be said that they have had to take the responsibility for other people's mis-takes and misunderstandings, and through-out have shown self-restraint and good

Some Who Took a Leading Part. Some of the members who have taken a

part in securing the adoption of the when the convention met slx were looked upon as radicals. these was Manuel Sanguily, the es to settle the relations with the States on whatever basis the in government wanted as the best of securing a Cuban government rould be able to maintain itself and recognition from the rest of the ly. Domingo Capote, the presiding of-the convention; Senor Villuendas, its secretaries, and others also from radicalism to moderation. They will have a good deal to say about the future of the new government, as will quesada. Betancourt, Nunez and Diego l'amayo, who have been the active workers in adjusting the relations. If they took a winding path in the beginning instead of the straight road, no one is concerned and heir constituents seem satisfied that they have finally reached their destination. The influence which the various Cuban leaders will exercise, and their probable position in the future, is likely to develop while the convention is drafting the electoral law which is to provide the machinery for choosing the president, congress and other officials as provided in the constitution. ference of the mass of the Cuban public for lack of interest, but they have not been without interest, and it was their dehave a government of their own prevented the irreconcilable delegates from precipitating a deadlock and carrying the whole question over until the tion law and the collateral measures will now on it may be assumed that every step be a forward one, and the process of making the Cuban government will proceed without interruption. General Wood has everything in excellent shape for

the progressive steps The Two Platts Mixed.

Within a week it may safely be predicted that all controversies growing out of the his likeness at all. The cariaturists on the Havana newspapers good of a picture of Senator Thomas C Platt of New York and it is the New York senator whose features have been distorted for the benefit of the Cuban public. He has appeared in all sorts of guises and he goes wn to history in the newspaper literaof this transition period with more evidences of unpopularity than ever has happened to him in New York contests. Knowing this Senator Platt of Connecticut rd to condole with Senator Platt of

As it now stands the chief idea which the majority of the Cuban people have of the republic which is to be theirs is the Cuban flag flying on Morro Castle. The has taken very caimly the naval surveys which have been made along the asts by the Eagle and other vessels lich have been locating the most availaharbors for coaling or naval stations, s is because of the conviction that the Isle of Pines is going to remain Cuban terreturn for which the United will have coaling or naval stations ficers talk about retaining Morro and erecta raw spot. They are also prema-The Platt amendment does not pro-for fortifications. Possibly after the government is formed and when the ent of the United States is negotiatstion may be raised concerning the ut these are the things that come berward and may be left to the discretion President McKinley for the present.

Cuban Flag Must Fly Over Morro.

Without the Cuban flag flying over Morro no one will be able to convince the Cubans that they have their own government. Fourth of July addresses in the United States, which are filled with stump speeches about the American flag never coming down, may be postponed until next year, or the year after. Whether their own five years, no one may determine at this time, but that it must go up over Morro castle for a while is inevitable, unless the United States wants to cause unnecessary irritation and friction.

Regarding the American troops every-thing recently has confirmed my previous views that the time of the withdrawal can be determined in Washington without in any way causing irritation to Cuba and without unnecessary haste. Months ago in some places there was complaint about the presence of the soldiers, and the desire know when they would be withdrawn. Recently I have found few such complaints, and no eagerness on the part of the Cubans. After a time, doubtless, Camp Columbia will be broken up, and the American soldiers in Cuba will not be so much in evidence as now; but this is a matter for the future, and is not involved twenty-four feet on a street where rents American soldiers in Cuba will not be so with the measures of the next few months looking to the formation of the Cuban gov-

quest. In Santiago province probably it will not take three years for their with-drawal, as Bravo Correoso, the radical delegate, wanted. Correoso and his faction carried the municipal elections and are now in power, so that they feel they can hold the opposing faction off. On the other hand, their opponents, who protested against any military supervision of the elections, will adhere to their position, and between the two factions neither may be found ready to ask for the retention of the troops. When that happens the soldiers may be withdrawn gradually and without causing uneasiness among the propertywning classes.

Strong Moral Influence of the U. S. What has been established during the last six or eight months is that the moral influence of the United States is going to be far stronger than some of its most sanguine advocates thought. Army officers who have been growing weary of their anamolous positions have watched this development with great interest. A year ago few of them believed that there was any possibility of the United States withdrawing the military authority for a long time to come. They were sincere in that belief, though it did not do much credit to their political insight. Within a fortnight I have talked to half a dozen officers who frankly admit a change of views. Some of them have had to take a hand in local election squabbles, and as a result have formed the judgment that while their restraint was necessary this year, it will not be long until the Cubans can settle all these squabbles satisfactorily among themselves. The military officials are hardly yet aware of what has been the chief factor in causing their own views to change. So long as the relations of the United States with the Cuba of the future were undetermined there was a natural uneasiness and many Cubans, as well as the Spaniards, thought that the indefinite pres-ence of the American troops was going to be necessary. But when the position of the United States was determined authorita-tively by Congress much of this uneasiness disappeared. Though the Cubans who ob-jected to the indefinite stay of the troops would not admit it, the passage of the Platt amendment was the beginning of the end of military control. It substituted the moral influence of the United States for the physi-There was one clause in the rejected acceptance of the Platt amendment which causes the commercial classes of Havana and of the rest of the island to regret its rejection. This was the place that the rejection. This was the pledge that the future Cuban government in negotiating with the President of the United States regarding coaling stations should also negotiate for reciprocal tariff concessions. Practically, however, this omission is not important, for the effect which the sugar planters and merchants wanted has been secured. This was to commit the Cuban leaders to reciprocity as a part of their scheme of independent government, and also to notify the United States that a commercial treaty would be sought coincilent with the establishment of the independent government:

The Reciprocity Movement.

While the general public in the United States may not be fully aware of the strength of this movement, all the American officials know of it. The movement was organized by the Merchants' Union, which is a kind of a chamber of comof the Havana Institute, who de- merce, with branches in all the large towns ato a strong conservative. From and cities of the island. It brings the enissue was raised he urged his settle the relations with the gether and enables them to act as one body. As these men are nearly all Spaniards it was a delicate matter to enable them to exercise political influence. They went about it cautiously but systematically. They prepared memorials and urged upon the three parties, that is, the nationals, the republicans and the union dem-ocrats, the importance of providing for Cuba's material interests. This was done without indicating a leaning to any of the parties, though most of the Spaniards are in sympathy with the union democrats because they stand for ultimate annexa-

With the reasonable certainty which now exists that a Cuban government will be exists that a Cuban government will be formed, the Merchants' Union will continue its campaign both in Cuba and in the United States. I asked Senor Gamba, the Havana merchant who is president of the union, what they had to offer in return for the concessions on Cuban sugar, tobacco and fruits in the American market. "We all recognize," he said, "Cuba's dependent relation toward the United States, but we have something to offer in return. There is a field here in Cuba for increased imports a field here in Cuba for increased imports from the United States of cotton textiles, shoes, rice and paper, while you can have the monopoly of provisions, breadstuffs and machinery. I think also that after a time there will be a good market for California wines. Now your tobacco duties are very unjust to Cuba, and the island must have a reduction in the sugar duties. When your government makes those concessions it will go a long way toward making Cuba a tranquil country. We all recognize the un-certainty that is before us, but if the Inited States will give encouragement to or commerce I think those uncertainties will disappear. We will all adjust ourselves to the new conditions the best we can, but we look to the United States to

An Early Cuban Government.

With the acceptance of the Platt amendand the probability of the formation of a Cuban government, the tariff commission which has been working on the revision of the schedule will find its difficulties lessened. So long as no one could tell whether the present conditions would last indefinitely Cuban government competent to frame a tariff, the commission was in the Now it can go forward and formulate the government, when it comes into power. may be reasonably expected to follow.
CHARLES M. PEPPER.

WANT BAIL REDUCED.

Arguments on Motion in Behalf of the Ingley Brothers.

In connection with the motion to reduce the ball in the case of Frederick D. H. Ingley and Samuel Ingley, arguments were made vesterday before Justice Anderson in Criminal Court No. 1 by Attorney Edward G. Niles, for the Ingley brothers, and Assistant United States Attorney Bingham, for the government. The case involves the forgery and passing of counterfelt tickets of the Washington Traction and Electric Company by their employes. One of the defendants was a conductor on the Metropolitan road, and it is alleged that he sold spurious tickets in place of the good ones supplied him by the railroad company. Attorney Niles maintained that the bond of \$5,000 required of each defendant was exorbitant. The affidavits filed with the motion, which were read to the court, tended to show the former good character of the their agents tried to secure bond for \$5,000 each, but failed. The court was asked to reduce the amount of bond to \$1,500 each. Assistant United States Attorney Bingham said in response that the government would not consent to a reduction of ball, explaining that there were 240,000 forged tickets involved. About 215,000 of these tickets, he said, were recovered in Sameel Ingley's residence. Justice Anderson took the matter under advisement, and will announce his ruling later.

The Building Regulations.

To the Editor of The Evening Star: Kindly allow me space in which to com mend the letter published in a recent issue of The Star, signed "Observer." His opinion, so well expressed, of the constant tinkering with the building regulations in this standard flies for a day or a year, or even city will, I am sure, meet the hearty approval of the majority of those interested in the matter. If the Commissioners keep on changing and amending the regulations at the rate maintained for the past eight or ten years it will only be a question of a short time before all but the rich will be barred from improving their ground. few years ago a regulation was passed forbidding the erection of a house less than sixteen feet front. Now, it is a well-proven fact that in certain sections a twelve-foot house will rent for as much as one with a frontage of twenty feet, while the cost of construction is materially increased by the wider frontage. Tenants in these sections can pay so much rent and no more, regard-less of the size of the house. When this were very low. This party desired to erect two houses on this lot, but was prevented rnment.

Gen. Wood during the last few months made to one of the Commissioners and the

OIL GUSHERS OF BEAUMONT

OF THE SHADOW

FINANCIAL

eleven great gushers, each averaging 50,000 to 75,000 barrels of oil daily, and each making a net profit of over \$10,000,000 yearly. Would you share in these enormous profits? Then invest in the stock of the Federal Crude Oil Company.

Let us cite a few facts regarding the Federal Crude Oil Company. 1-Property owned free and unincumbered-title perfect.

2-Property located within 400 to 500 yards of famous Lucas, Higgins and other oil gushers. 3-Management and directory the strongest in Texas.

4-Company capitalized conservatively-only \$450,000. 5-Treasury strong, with stockholders' interests fully protected. 6-Company fully equipped with machinery and now boring for

We only ask you to investigate these facts. There are 10,000 people in Beaumont who have seen our property and its location, and all unite with us in the belief that inside of 60 or 70 days we will have a great oil gusher, at which time this stock will be worth from \$2.00 to \$3.00 PER SHARE.

We offer for public subscription 50,000 shares of Federal Capital Stock at the original subscription price of

30c. Per Share

payable 20% cash with order, balance on or before June 29. To secure any of the first allotment immediate action will be necessary. Subscriptions will be booked in the order in which they are

Use as sound judgment in your investments as does the able lawyer in his arguments or the successful merchant in his business transactions. We want to convince everyone of the genuineness of this proposition and the integrity of the management.

Every dollar invested in Federal Crude Oli Stock will be worth \$10 to \$20 in three months. Send your order now, as subscription books will close on Friday, June 21, 1901. Send for "Story of Richest Region on Earth."

Make all remittances, drafts, money or express orders payable to

MORRILL SMITH & CO.,

2 Water St., Boston, Mass.

house and abandon the balance of the frontage. As this regulation practically meant the confiscation of his lot my client went to work to get around it, and that he succeeded is another to the confiscation of the balance of the practical balance. was soon afterward declared inoperative by the court. The judge, in delivering his opinion, stated that he saw no reason why a house twelve feet wide could not be made as sanitary and habitable as one with a wider frontage. There is now a regulation which requires modern plumbing in any house, no matter how humble. This means that a bath room, with all its requirements, must be put in a four-room house renting for \$5 per month just the same as if it were a \$10,000 house. There is a great injustice in this regulation, as it bars out the building of small houses entirely. Low-priced tenants have no use for a bath room, as all the plumbing necessary is placed in the yard. Agents and owners know only too well how much of the rent of such houses the plumbers get, as the tenants throw anything and all things in the sewer, but if a both room is placed in small houses the plumbers would collect more than the rent. The writer desires to erect a row f small houses, but this bath-room regula ion prevents him, as it does others, and will continue as a ban upon cheap ground

until some public-spirited citizen goes into until some public-spirited court and knocks it out.

Let "Observer" and others keep up the good work, and possibly in the course of time we will get a set of building regulations that will not confiscate property and time builders guessing.

J. Y. W.

keep builders guessing. To Save the Drowning.

To the Editor of The Evening Star:

I was pained to read the other evening of "the first case of drowning at the bathing beach this season." It appears that the lad had lain under the water about ten minutes before the life guard rescued him. Life was not extinct, we are told, boy died on the way to the hospital." I think it was last year that a four-yearold tot fell into the basin of one of our fountains and was a minute or two under water before help reached him. He, too was rushed off to the Emergency Hospital before his frantic mother reached the foun-

tain, and, of course, died en route. It seems to me that both lives were need-lessly sacrificed. We all read at least once a year how to deal with the drowning, and it is amazing that three or four average citizens could witness a mishap like the above without some one of them know-ing how to resuscitate the victim. Nearly every one, from the garbage man up, has to pass some sort of a civil service examination in these progressive days. Suppose the "life guard" be taught at least that he is not a death guard, and that the 'phone calls of the undertaker and the hospital van are not the most important items of knowledge connected with his position, nor among his most urgent duties in case of these emergencies. Can we not have an emergency day in our public schools, as well as annual Flag and other days? What to do in case of drowning, poisoning, bleeding, of a fire alarm in a public hall or of clothing ablaze, etc., are emergencies which are sure to face us all in everyday life, and ought to be worth as much, practically, as to be able to distinguish Mars from Venus, or to name the stamen and the pistil. The writer lays claim to no originality or special knowledge in these several lines, yet is a little proud, perhaps, to recall his presence of mind in two or three emergencies of the past, thanks to which a life was saved in each instance. If these luckless lads had been properly and vigorously handled for a few moments imme-diately after they were taken from the water, and then wrapped in warm flannel blankets, they would have been well and COMMON SENSE.

Required to Show Cause. Bertha L. Fiske and Joseph H. Fiske, her husband, by proceedings in equity instituted against the Washington National Building and Loan Association, have asked the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to require the defendant to show cause why it should not be restrained from foreclosing a certain mortgage. A rule was issued by the court, returnable the 21st instant. Counsel state that the case ruises the question of the legality of the return the question of the legality of the rate of interest as charged by building and loan associations. It is alleged that the amounts already paid and the amount demanded by ful rate of interest.

The Kenilworth Inn.

The Kentlworth Inn, at Kentucky avenue and the beach, Atlantic City, is a first-class hotel with moderate rates. The house has a capacity of 300 guests and that has been able to test this sentiment pretty freely, and it has been shown that wherever the troops may be kept it will only be because the Cubans themselves have shown the necessity, and it will be at their re-

Cash Capital, \$1,200,000.

Department

vestments procured.

Deposit Dept.

Storage for all manner of

UNION TRUST

Of the District of Columbia.

HOME SAVINGS BANK

Interest on Saving Deposits.

Officers: B. F. Saul, Pres.; Anthony Gaegler, V. Pres.; Francis Miller, Treas.; Alex. S. Clarke, Sec.

INGS BANK.

If you have a few thousand or even a few hundred dollars there are securities in which to invest them as safely and more profitably than in a savings bank. Buy a first-class bond or stock when the interest return can safely be made letter than the savings bank gives. But 30 sup of the value of your se-curity. THE WALL STREET JOURNAL makes a specialty of giving facts bearing upon values of securities.a This haper can help you. It is an insurance solicyl for you. \$8 a year; \$2 a quarter. DOW, JONES & CO., 44 Broad Street, New York.

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 24.

The regular quarterly dividend (No. 24) of 2 per cent will be paid on the COMMON CAPITAL STOCK of the AMERICAN GRAPHOPHONE COMPANY June 15, to stockholders of record June 1. By order of the directors.

T. J. GODWIN, E. D. EASTON. E. D. EASTON, my 18-w&s 9ty5 9f

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$1,000,000. Loans in any amount made on approved real estate or collateral at reasonable rates. Interest paid upon deposits on monthly bal-ances subject to check. This company acts as executor, administra tor, trustee, agent, treasurer, registrar and in all other fiduciary capacities.

Boxes for rent in burglar and fireproof Vaults for safe deposit and storage of valu-

able packages.

Real Estate Department is prepared to assume the management of your real estate.

Careful attention given to all details.

In the Banking

paid on deposits, subject to check at will loans made on real estate and approved securities-and interest-bearing in-

household effects in the company's new FIREPROOF BUILDING-and GUARAN-TEED STORAGE for silverware and other valuables in its fire and burglar proof vault. Goods carefully packed, crated

& STORAGE CO.

Pays 3 per ct.

COMMERCIAL ACCOUNTS RECEIVED.

Seventh and L Streets.

BETTER THAN A SAV

Washington Loan & Trust Co. OFFICE COR. 9TH AND F STS.

Also Exchange Buildings, Liverpool, England; 45 Kilby st., Boston; 414 American Trust Building, Cleveland; 501 Empire Building, Pittsburg; Neave Building, Oinclanati; Hallfax, N.S.; Paris, France; Buda-Pest, Hungary; San Jose, Costa Rica, O. A.; and Bloomfontein, South Africa.

-of this company, interest is

Storage and Safe

and shipped.

DEPOSIT BOXES for rent as low as \$5 per year.

COMMERCIAL Union Savings

Boston.

Minneapolis. Montreal.

Mergenthaler Linotype

COMPANY.

NEW YORK, June 11, 1901.

At a meeting of the board of directors held this day a regular quarterly dividend of two and a half per cent was declared, payable on and after June 29, 1901, to the stockholders of record on Saturday, June 15, 1901, at 1 o'clock p.m.

The transfer books will close on Saturday, June 15, 1901, at 1 o'clock p.m. and reopen on Monday, July 1, 1901, at 10 o'clock a.m.

jet4-2t FRED'K J. WARBURTON, Treasurer.

Savings accounts

Savings Accounts.

opened for \$1 or more.

Bank, Bond Bldg., 14th and N. Y. Ave. LOADS installments. Settlement in full

The National Safe Deposit, Savings and Trust Company, CORNER 15TH ST. AND NEW YORK AVE.

Capital: One Million Dollars

Pays interest on deposits. Rents Safes inside Burglar-proof Vaults. Acts as Administrator, Executor, Trustee, &c.

TO INVESTORS.

Those seeking investments will find it to their advantage to call on the undersigned at the Washington office of J. O. JOHNSTON OF BALITIMORE, 1421 L st. n.w. HOLMES E. OFFLEY. 不過年級年級年級年級年級年級年級年級年級年

The Washington 6% Permanent Building Ass'n Second Nat'l Location, Bank Building, 509 7th Street.

-Formerly of 624 F st.

-Organized April, 1881. -Business Hours, 9 to 4:30 daily; Saturdays, 9 to 1. -Subscription Books now open for the new issue of stock.

\$1 per Month per Share. -Full amount of \$200 loaned on ea -Loans made at any time.

Geo. C. Walker, Pres. H. H. Bergmann, Treas. Max F. Muller, Secretary. J. A. Maedel, Attorney. 派 je8-s&w-1m-48 化新化新化新化新化新化新化新化新化新化新化新化

Would you be satisfied with a steady, regular in-come of about Five Dollars on every hundred dol-ars invested if you knew that your money was afe at all times, and you could get it back at suce by asking for it? We tell you HOW you can to it. If you have money and want to know, write

"THE TEST OF TIME," FREE. It tells how. Only careful, conservative people who want an investment need answer. Plungers and Speculators will not be interested.

THE STOREY COTTON CO. (Inc.) (Paid-up capital, \$100,000), THE BOURSE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

LEWIS JOHNSON & GO., ESTABLISHED 1858 BANKERS. Foreign Exchange. Cable

FINANCIAL.

Vice President, Hon. ERNEST CADY, Former Lieut. Governor of Connecticut,

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS HAVE BEEN MADE FROM OIL

STOCKS-BUT WHERE? In Kern River and Los Angeles fields,

California. It is advertised that oil stocks which once sold for \$10

a share are now worth \$5,000.00, and that oil stocks have doubled.

tripled, etc., intimating that this happened just "over the fence" from

their properties—but did it? Oh, no! It was many thousand miles

away. Where? In Kern River and Los Angeles fields, California, where

more money has and will be made than in any similar oil district in the

U. S. A large portion of this wealth was and is being produced in Sec-

tion 29, Kern River, where part of our magnificent properties are located.

Our prospectus is very interesting to investors. It is not a spontaneous

combustion in words, but a terse statement of actual facts. Will we send

YOU one? We now control nearly 20,000 acres of rich California oil lands.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

price of this stock to a very high figure. Property is located in the richest part of Kern River.

Thousands of dollars have been expended, and wells already produce thousands of barrels of

oil monthly. Remember, California has no coal mines, so that fuel oil will ALWAYS be in

L. E. Pike & Co., 404 and 405 Evening Star Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Established to Years.

Springfield. Chicago.

New York. Hartford. Cleveland. Pittsburg. Buffalo.

An oil deal of immense proportions is now under way, and if closed should advance the

Hon. MILES B. PRESTON, Ex-Mayor of Hartford, Conn.

Directors. Hon. CHAS. J. NOYES, Ex-Speaker Mass. House of Representatives.

L. A. CORBÍN, of White, Corbin & Co., Rockville, Conn.

Transfers. Stocks. Bonds. Loans.

MEMBERS NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON PRIVATE WIRE TO MESSRS. MOORE & SCHLEY.

ISSUE OF STOCK OPEN FOR SUBSCRIPTION

AND FIRST PAYMENT. Subscriptions for the 41st issue of stock and first payment thereon will be received daily from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. at the office

of the Association. SHARES \$2.50 EACH. .

or in part may be made at any time. Interest is charged to date of settlement, When part of a loan is settled the monthly installments are reduced proportionately. Borrowers are extended every facility and encouragement to return loans and pay for their property. Those who contemplate building, or the purchase of property, or have mortgages to pay off and need money, should ascertain the terms upon which loans can be

obtained from this association. Pamphlets explaining the object and advantages of the Association and other information furnished upon application at the office.

EQUITABLE **CO-OPERATIVE**

BUILDING ASSOCIATION. EQUITABLE BUILDING, 1003 F st. a.w.

> John Joy Edson, President. A. J. Schafhirt, Vice President. Geo. W. Casilear, 2d Vice President. Frank P. Reeside, Secretary. ap29-tf

W. B. Hibbs & Co., BANKERS AND BROKERS, Members New York Stock Exchange, 1419 F Street.

LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO.,

J. Overton Paine & Co.. 7 Wall St., New York. FAST WIRE QUOTATIONS. All offices connected by PRIVATE WIRES.
Send for our book, just issued, entitled "SPECULATING IN WALL STREET ON MARGIN," giving high and low prices, dividends, &c., for past
ten years in condensed form.

WASHINGTON OFFICES 1331 F St. N. W. Central National Bank Building, 7th and Pa. Ave.

MONEY AT 41/2 and 5% Promptly loaned on real estate in the District of Columbia. LOWEST COMMISSIONS. Heiskell & McLeran.

LAWYERS' TITLE GUARANTY INS. CO.,

Cincinnati. Toronto.

FINANCIAL.

Earning Dividends

6% Quarterly,

at 25c. Per Share.

24% Annually

2% Monthly,

412 5th St. N. W. JUDSON T. CULL President E. L. SCHMIDT.....Secretary

Titles examined and insured. Conveyancing.

Life Insurance and Annuities. The Mutual Life Insurance

Company of New York. Richard A. McCurdy, President. Largest, strongest life insurance company in the world, and the most liberal policies.

Assets over \$325,000,000.00 Income in 1900 over \$60,000,000.00. THOMAS P. MORGAN, MANAGER. District of Columbia Agency. "Phone Main 1128, ap13-312t,21 1333 F st. n.w.

Finest Private Rooms in the city, in the elegant building, 1218-1220 F st. n.w., at \$3.00 per month.

are under lock and key and reached by passenger and freight elevators. Commodious floor space; equally desirable for general storage by the load. The public is respectfully invited to call and in-

MARGUS NOTES,

1218 AND 1220 FST. N. W.

PERPETUAL BUILDING ASSOCIATION.
Established Nineteen Years.
Assets, \$2,105,505.03. Surplus, \$102,477.01.
Largest Building Association in the City.
Advances \$1,000 for a monthly payment of \$
Dollars. Advances \$1,000 for a monthly
Payment of \$9 dollars. Advances \$1,000 for
A monthly payment of 10 dollars, or any
Larger sum you may desire to pay. The
Interest is reduced 50 cents monthly as soon
As you have a credit on the debt of half a
Share, \$87.50, thus reducing the debt and the
Interest all at one time. Only \$10 Expenses
When you borrow \$1,500. No expenses at all
When you borrow \$1,500 or over. We are the
Greatest dividend-paying institution in the
City. We pay out \$10,000 in dividends every
Month. We pay interest on deposits every
Three months at the rate of 4% per annum.
Dierest counts from the ist of each month
On deposits made as late as the 16th. \$1
To \$5,000 received. Office at 506 lith st.
From 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.
C. C. DUNCANSON, President. PERPETUAL BUILDING ASSOCIATION.

OF WASHINGTON, D. Q.

RIGGS NATIONAL BANK

Capital, \$500,000. SURPLUS..... \$350,000

EXCHANGE ON ENGLAND, TRELAND, FRANCE AND GERMANT. Letters of Credit

AVAILABLE IN ALL FOREIGN PARTS BANK COLLECTIONS. ORDERS FOR INVESTMENTS. STOCKS AND RONDS. MONEY TO LOAN

41/2 and 5% BATE OF INTEREST REGULATED BY CHAR-R. O. Holtzman,